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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

HOSPITAL NAMED AFTER DONOR OF THE SITE.

TO BE KNOWN AS ELLEN FITZGERALD HOSPITAL

Aldermen Accept the Gift and Apportion Board of Directors to Equip and Manage Institution—Journal Will Receive Subscriptions.

The first definite step towards the establishment of a municipal hospital, made possible by the gift of the late Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, was made Friday night when a motion introduced by Alderman J. B. Simpson and seconded by Alderman J. C. Sikes, was unanimously passed authorizing The Journal to solicit subscriptions through its columns for the fitting and maintenance of the hospital.

Meeting with the Aldermen was a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, composed of Messrs. T. P. Dillon, W. B. Love and E. C. Carpenter. In the afternoon prior to the meeting, a committee from the Aldermen, composed of Messrs. J. C. Sikes and W. A. Henderson, and a committee from the Chamber of Commerce, composed of Messrs. W. B. Love and E. C. Carpenter, met and drew up the following resolution, which was read to the Aldermen in session and promptly adopted by them:

"Whereas, the late Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald by her Last Will and Testament, as appears from the Record of Wills, Book 4, page 159, Sec. 13 in the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Union County, devised to the City of Monroe certain property to be used for hospital purposes, the language of said devise being:

"Section 13. I devise to the City of Monroe and its successors, so long as it shall be used for a hospital, my residence lot and the dwelling and buildings thereon for the purpose of providing a hospital for the sick and diseased, and others requiring surgical or medical attention, the said residence being on the East side of Hayne street, North of the residence of Dr. J. M. Belk, and South of the residence of Charles M. Shannon, in the City of Monroe, County of Union and State of North Carolina, and which is now occupied by me as a residence. The City of Monroe shall make the necessary provisions for paying the expenses of the hospital, providing nurses, physicians, equipment necessary for a good hospital and see that it serves the purpose for which I have given it to the City of Monroe. I do not attach conditions requiring it to be free for all sick or diseased persons, but leave the authorities of the City of Monroe to make such rules and regulations as shall be needed and charging such persons as are able to pay for the attention of physicians, nurses, board, etc."

"And whereas, the City of Monroe, by and through its governing board, desires to accept this generous gift from a good and noble woman who foresaw the urgent necessity of such an institution:

"And whereas, the City of Monroe, by and through its governing board, are of the opinion that the said hospital should be at once equipped and opened in keeping with the devise, and that a board of directors should be appointed to take charge of and manage the same;

"Now, therefore, it is upon motion of J. B. Simpson and seconded by J. C. Sikes, moved that the following resolutions be adopted:

"First. That the name of this hospital shall be 'The Ellen Fitzgerald Hospital'.

"Second. That the management of the same in all of its details shall be entrusted to a board of nine directors, who shall be residents of the City of Monroe, and shall be appointed to said office by the Board of Aldermen at their first meeting in May, 1917, to hold office for a period of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified, and that the following be and they are hereby appointed directors from this date until the meeting in May, 1917, to-wit:—Chas. Iceman, A. M. Stack, H. A. Shute, Dr. J. M. Belk, W. E. Cason, J. H. Lee, R. F. Beasley, J. W. Laney and D. A. Houston.

"Third. That the said board of directors shall have no authority to pledge the faith or credit of the City of Monroe without the permission of said City in the form of a resolution to that effect, and that it shall be their duty to at once investigate the needs of said hospital and make its report to the Board of Aldermen together with such recommendations as they may think advisable, looking to properly equipping and starting of said hospital.

"Fourth. That the said board of directors shall serve without remuneration."

Aldermen Praised.

After the business session of the Aldermen had ended Friday night, Mr. W. B. Love arose to the floor, stating that he wanted to express a few words of commendation to the Mayor and the Board of Aldermen for the progressive spirit that they had demonstrated in accepting the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce. "I desire to say to you gentlemen," concluded Mr. Love, "that the Chamber of Commerce stands ready to aid you in any feasible plan towards the improvement of Monroe; and, again, I express my appreciation to each individual of this body."

Prof. R. W. Allen thanked the Aldermen for their benevolence towards the city schools, and also for the aid they rendered on the school float in the Fourth of July parade. Horses, bridles, harness, etc. were furnished by the city.

Chamber of Commerce Membership Growing Daily.

Four members were added to the already large roll of the Monroe Chamber of Commerce Wednesday. They were: Messrs. T. L. Crowell, Fred Huntley, W. C. Stack and W. B. McManus. This brings the membership up to about 107, and the pledged revenue amounts to nearly three thousand dollars a year.

A secretary has not yet been secured, and it may be months before the Chamber of Commerce is on a firm working basis. Work has already been accomplished by the local organization, such as the interest manifested in the hospital matter, and the agitation of street improvement. The location of the rooms has not yet been decided upon. Several choice locations have been offered.

Union County People Drowned in Florida.

A daughter and three granddaughters of Mr. J. E. Ramsey, who formerly lived in this county, were drowned in Florida on June 14th. Mr. Ramsey, his son Charles, his daughter Florence, and three granddaughters, aged 7, 8, and 11 years, were crossing Bannana River in a small row boat, which overturned in the middle of the river. Mr. Ramsey and his son clung to the boat and escaped, but all the girls were drowned. They drifted ashore. The bodies of the girls were rescued. Mr. Ramsey lived many years on the Julius Belk land in Buford township, and is the son of J. H. Ramsey. He has been living in Florida for several years. His postoffice is Footman, Fla.

WHITE JANITOR WILL BE EMPLOYED AT SCHOOLS

John Robinson, Faithful Colored Man Who Served in the Place Gives Way to Man With Increased Duties

The official head of old John Robinson, the colored janitor at the Graded schools, was chopped off Friday night when a committee from the school board, composed of Messrs. D. A. Houston, T. P. Dillon and Prof. R. W. Allen, appeared before the Aldermen and requested them to add \$15 to the present salary of the janitor in order that they might secure a competent white man for the job.

The request of the school committee was granted, but in addition to the school work the additional care of the cemetery was placed upon the new janitor, whoever he will be. Besides this Mr. T. P. Dillon has promised to give the new janitor charge of the grave digging, which provides an average revenue of about \$200. Several applications for the job are pending.

John Robinson has worked faithfully for the school board for nearly twenty years, but the increased care of the high school has given him just a little more than he can very well care for. And too, he is no carpenter and some work in this line is often needed. Aside from this he has given perfect satisfaction.

Many young men and young ladies will regret the leaving of John. Everybody that ever went to the Monroe schools liked him. At Christmas times the boys always remembered John with little presents, and he was also universally liked by both teachers and superintendents.

John was paid \$30 per month, and given the free use of a house. He was also provided with fuel.

Big Trip to Statesville Test Farm.

Most of the counties in the Piedmont section of North Carolina will run automobile excursions to the Iredell Test Farm, near Statesville, Friday, July 21st. This trip can be made from Monroe and return in one day and allow a stay of five or six hours on the Test Farm.

Every farmer who owns an automobile is requested to join this excursion and bring along some of his neighbors. You can find among them farmers who are willing to pay the oil bill provided you carry as many as three of them.

Owners of cars in Monroe, Waxhaw, Wingate and Marshville are requested to participate with us, and tender their machines to farmers who will bear the running expenses of the trip.

All owners of cars who will make this trip are requested to notify me as early as possible, and arrangements will be made as to pines and hour of starting.

This will be a good trip and every one who can should take it. There will be an opportunity to see some of the best roads in the State, to get acquainted with farmers from other counties, and to see many things of interest on the Test Farm.—T. J. W. Broom.

"CHARACTER OF MOSES." DR. GURNEY'S SERMON.

The Wise Leader of the Israelites Was One of the Greatest Figures in Biblical History, and His Character Exerted More Influence For Good Than the Sayings of All the Agnostics.

"The Character of Moses," was the subject of Dr. Gurney's sermon at the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. The attendance was small, there being present only a dozen or so owing to the threatening weather. Dr. Gurney handled his subject with the minute precision of a thorough scholar and historian, and his knowledge of Biblical history was a revelation to some who had never had the pleasure of hearing him before.

"Every nation has had its great men," said Dr. Gurney, "France had her Napoleon; Germany had her Bismarck; England had her Cromwell; and here in the United States we have had our Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. Israel had her great men, too—Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and others, but none so great as Moses, the chosen leader of his people."

Dr. Gurney then gave a brief sketch of the birth and the early life of Moses—how he was found in the bulrushes by Pharaoh's daughter and how he became a favorite at the King's court, winning the respect and admiration of a people that were antagonizing his own race. Continuing, the speaker said:

"Moses had a vision of a burning bush in the desert * * * that was more than a vision to him—it was a symbol of leadership. God called upon him, and he said: 'Here am I. In this incident Moses demonstrated his wonderful faith, that was perhaps not equalled by any of the Biblical characters."

"The first declaration of independence does not date from the time of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence," said Dr. Gurney, "France had dependence, as the Charlotte people delight to believe, but dates from the time of Moses. He was the liberator, or emancipator of his people. Modesty is always an accomplishment of greatness, and modesty was one of the greatest attributes of Moses."

"When the promised land was reached, Moses' work was done, and God led him up into a mountain and there he died and was buried in an unknown, unnamed grave."

"Meekness arises in righteous indignation. Moses was ever ready to stand for the right. He was also magnanimous. Moses always expressed his admiration for Abraham, and he was therefore modest. He was a leader; an organizer. If Moses had lived in the present day he would have probably been a Lord, or a Prince, or an Honorable in this country, or some member of some other titled foreign nobility. He was a man of great faith. He had confidence in his work, and he had faith in God. He could not have inspired his people if he had lacked the wonderful power of faith."

"There stands no greater man in divine history from the standpoint of faith and work than Moses. As a tribute to his wonderful powers of statesmanship and generalship, there stands the fact today that no greater form of government ever existed than that perfected by Moses."

"Moses died at the age of 120. His life's work was divided into three parts, but I think I may be safe in stating that it was really only divided into two parts—30 years of preparation, and forty years of service in the work of the Lord. He was prepared for his work by forty years in the desert."

"We need to hear the voice of God today. Men are living too fast. Think of the thousands and thousands of nervous wrecks in our sanitariums today. Think of the vast industrial clamor, the disease, the vice, and the poverty that exists in the world today."

"Some persons think that we must be wrought in a spirit of ecstasy to hear the voice of God. Moses heard the voice of God in the desert, and I think that the place for divine communication is in the common surroundings."

"The character of Moses has had more influence over the world than all of the sayings of the agnostics, the infidels and of the orthodox."

SEWERAGE TO BE INSTALLED IN THE MONROE SCHOOLS

Work Will be Commenced in Order to Have the Closets Ready by First of September.

A progressive step towards sanitation was taken Friday night by the Board of Aldermen, when they granted the School Board permission to install sewerage at both the Graded school and the High School. This action was taken at the request of a committee, representing the school board.

The cost of the work will amount to several hundred dollars—probably a thousand dollars—but both the Aldermen and the school board feel that they are justified in making this step, despite the fact that the city has very little money to spare. An ex-member of the school board pictured a doleful scene of the little children running around in the rain to get to the closets, which are located some distance from the school building, and mentioned the very unsanitary method of disposal as is present used.

Twelve stools were proportioned to the grammar school, and six to the high school. The work will begin at once in order to have the closets ready by September, when the session opens.

GERMAN SUBMARINE REACHES NORFOLK

SEALED MESSAGE FROM KAISER TO WILSON ABOARD

Vessel Makes 4,000 Mile Sea Voyage, Being the Longest and Most Hazardous Ever Undertaken by Any Underwater Craft—Dodge's Enemy Warships.

Norfolk Dispatch, July 9.

Bearing a sealed message from Emperor William of Germany, to President Woodrow Wilson, running the gauntlet of innumerable dangers from mines, sea-sweepers and enemy warships, and bringing a cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals and mail estimated at 750 tons, the German undersea merchantman the Deutschland, quietly slipped into Chesapeake Bay this morning at 1:45. It was the completion of a 4,000 mile sea voyage for the craft, the longest and most hazardous ever attempted by any submarine. Three hours later, led by the tug Thomas F. Timmins, the little vessel with a record of 13 days of mysterious vigil off the Virginia capes, the great submarine began the last leg of her voyage, up the Chesapeake Bay.

On the heels of the Deutschland and following in her wake with all the speed to be coaxed from her powerful boilers, the coast guard Onondaga dashed up the bay.

On board the Onondaga is Collector Norman Hamilton of Norfolk and a number of newspaper men. Whether or not Mr. Hamilton has orders is not known. Some believe that the Onondaga undertook the chase of the Deutschland at the request of Mr. Hamilton and that he and not Captain Chiswell is under orders.

No Torpedo Tubes.

The Deutschland carries, mounted in her conning tower, two small guns, of about three-inch caliber. There were no evidences of torpedo tubes. She is also equipped with a bridge and powered by two Diesel engines, of the latest type. The boat is capable of submerging in less than two minutes. On the surface of the water the submarine has a speed of from two to three knots an hour more than the average merchant steamer.

According to Pilot Fred Cooke, of the Virginia Pilot's Association, the first American to board the Deutschland after she arrived on this side of the Atlantic, the crew were regulation uniforms of German merchantmen seamen. No flag was displayed when the Deutschland first appeared off the capes. Later, when inside the bay, the German merchantman's ensign was raised.

Captain Cooke said the commander of the Deutschland made no effort to conceal anything and was extremely frank in stating his mission to the United States, that of instituting an undersea merchant marine export and import business between the United States and Germany.

Left Home Port June 23.

Captain Cooke stated that the commander of the Deutschland said he left his German home port on June 23, and although he encountered a number of merchant ships, and one warship, that he easily escaped detection by submerging. He declared that the entire voyage was uneventful. Reaching the vicinity of the Virginia coast Saturday morning the Deutschland remained far outside, knowing that the capes were guarded by enemy warships, and came in last night under cover of darkness. He declared that he found no difficulty in evading the two enemy cruisers outside of the capes, by submerging. He declared that at one time he was within 500 yards of the French cruiser, but passed in unobserved.

The daring of the German commander was shown in the statement that while submerged he ran past the warships, coming to the surface within four miles of the coast line. After that the remainder of the journey to absolute safety was easy.

According to reports brought in, and said to have been given out by members of the Deutschland's crew, the submersible arrived off the capes late Thursday afternoon, but was detected by the English and French cruisers on guard, and was forced to make a run of it, to escape. It is declared that the chase was a stern one lasting until Sunday morning before the warships gave up the hopeless task and returned to their stations. This report is to the effect that the Deutschland went to sea nearly 300 miles before she got rid of her pursuers, that she was fired at several times and that the delay prevented her from reaching her destination on schedule time, early Friday morning. Naval officers gave little credence to this report, declaring that it would have been no hard matter to have evaded the enemy ships with the loss of a few hours at the outside. The reports needs verification.

Other Submarines Coming.

Baltimore Dispatch, July 10.

The German submarine-merchantman Deutschland tonight was ready to discharge her million-dollar cargo and take aboard for the return trip metal and rubber needed by Emperor William's army and navy. The return merchandise is waiting on the dock and the time for leaving port will depend largely upon plans for eluding vigilant enemy cruisers, which is expected will be waiting outside the Virginia capes.

Tonight the daring German seamen who brought the submarine merchantman Deutschland across the Atlantic quietly slipped aboard the vessel which lay moored to a carefully

screened pier guarded by a strong squad of Baltimore police. Capt. Paul Koenig, the Skipper, delivered his papers to the North German-Lloyd office, entered his vessel at the custom house as a commerce carrier and had presented to a German Embassy official a pack of correspondence for Count von Bernstorff.

One of Captain Koenig's first acts after he moved his ship up the harbor from Quarantine early today was to announce that the Deutschland was but one of a fleet of mammoth submersible built or building for a regular trans-Atlantic freight and mail service. He said the next to come would be the "Bremen" and that she might be looked for within eight weeks.

No Sign of Armament.

Anxious to establish his peaceful character and to forestall investigation sought by diplomatic representatives of the Allied Powers, the German captain submitted his craft to a thorough inspection by the suveyor of the port and an agent of the Department of Justice. These officers, as well as the custom inspectors and quarantine surgeons, agreed that there was no sign of armament of any description on board and that there was no doubt in their minds about the boat being entitled to the status of an ordinary merchantman.

Guy V. Steele, the suveyor, made a formal report to this effect to Port Collector Ryan, who transmitted it to the Treasury Department at Washington. Neither Captain Koenig nor agents of the North German Lloyd Lie, to whom the boat is consigned, seemed apprehensive of diplomatic difficulties. It was stated on the authority of the captain that the only arms on board were four automatic pistols belonging to the officers and a sportsman's rifle for firing rockets.

This was a busy day for the commander; beginning at dawn when quarantine officers went aboard, received the bill of health issued by the American Consul at Bremen, and passed the Deutschland into port. Once safely alongside of his dock, Capt. Koenig called his crew ashore and posed with them for motion picture and newspaper photographers. He laughed and chatted with the camera men and correspondents, but refrained from discussing his achievement until after he had reported to the agents of his owners.

FIGHTING THUNDERING ON TWO BATTLE FRONTS

British Are Convicted Steady Methodical Pressure, Rather Than Brilliant Advances Must Be Expected in Somme Campaign

London Dispatch, July 10.

Violent fighting persists on the two great battle fronts with fluctuating fortunes, and has brought to British minds the warning of correspondents from the opening of the Somme battle, that the steady, methodical pressure, rather than brilliant advances must be expected. The Russians have crossed the Stokhod River at many points and their continued progress is the outstanding feature of the Allied offensive.

The British official statement tonight says the Germans have entered Trosses wood, and records further progress east of Orvillers and La-Bolselle, in addition to a footing secured by the British in the Mametz woods, where the Germans had resisted all British efforts. In a brilliant attack the French have carried Hill No 97, a height which dominates the Somme southeast of Baches, according to the Paris official statement.

The German official communication admits French possession of Baches, only a short distance from Peronne, which tow is thus seriously exposed and threatened.

German war correspondents are already claiming that the Allied offensive has been brought to a standstill.

The correspondent of The Berlin Tagblatt, with the Austrian army, testifies to the inexhaustible supply of Russian troops, the great efficiency of the Russian artillery and cavalry and the endless supplies of ammunition as in great contrast to the condition of the Russian forces last year.

The Germans are continuing their strong attack along the Russian front, but the view is held here that this is only with the object of gaining time to perfect the defenses of Kovel and Vladimir-Golynski and to remove large stores of military material from these points to Brest-Litovsk and Ivangorod.

Later News From the Storm.

Washington Dispatch, July 10.

With thousands of persons homeless and destitute and with a growing list of dead with a growing Government today took official notice of the serious flood conditions that have followed the tropical hurricane in the Southern States. At the request of Senator Underwood, the War Department has ordered an engineer to investigate conditions in the Cahaba and Alabama River Valleys, where 2,500 families are reported without food or shelter.

The floods have extended into Eastern North Carolina and rivers, creeks and branches in six Southern States are out of their banks and flooding thousands of acres as a result of unprecedented rainfall since last Wednesday. Nine deaths reported today brought the storm's toll to 61 lost and missing.

The damage will total millions of dollars, according to reports received here.

Mr. C. D. Purser of Thomasville, Ga., spent Sunday and Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Purser.

WHITE WAY FOR THE BUSINESS DISTRICTS.

ALDERMEN AGREE TO DIVIDE COST WITH TELEPHONE CO.

But the Business Streets Will First Have to Help Pay for the Paving—Would Probably be First Put Up From Depot to Mr. Morrow's Residence—Sanitation Work Discussed.

It seems as if the street talk will not amount to much, as not a single petition was presented before the Aldermen last night at a meeting held especially for that purpose. On Houston street it is believed that those interested have not yet secured 51 per cent of both the property and lineal feet owners, while Mr. A. M. Stack, who had charge of the petition on Windsor street, is out of town. The Aldermen were sorely disappointed, as the desire to determine how much work will be done, if the citizens desire any, so they can proceed to employ an engineer. They had intended finding out how much street work there was to be done last night so they would have been in a position to act about employing the engineer, as a meeting for that purpose has been advertised for Friday night.

Mayor James W. Fowler has received a pocket full of letters from engineers all over the country desiring information, and he has also received several long distance calls. It is estimated that there will be at least twenty-five engineers in Monroe Friday night to try to land the job. The Aldermen cannot proceed with the selection of an engineer until they know how much work is to be done. So in order to give the citizens another chance, they have set Thursday night for the presentation of the petitions.

Hopes had been held out that Main street would sign up, so that the work could be first laid on the most important street. Mr. T. P. Dillon, President of the Chamber of Commerce, was present at the meeting and stated that he had appointed two men to work Main Street, but they failed to do so. He then started out himself in an effort to sign it up, but he was met by the query: "What will it cost?" That stopped him, as he was able to give very little information on the subject.

As a special inducement to get Main street and the other business sections to petition for the paving, the Aldermen promise a white way free of charge to the property owners provided the telephone company will stand by their offer to pay half in order to get the use of the poles. The white way is in addition to the 1-5 of the total cost to be paid by the city.

The white way should prove a good inducement, as it is very expensive. It is estimated that the posts, with lights included, cost about \$25 each. They would be strung about thirty feet apart.

Alderman Sikes expressed the hope that Main street would agree to the paving so they could get the white way. He also remarks that it would look pretty to see lights strung up from the depot to Mr. R. A. Morrow's residence.

Mr. Dillon was authorized to inform the Main street property owners that the cost of the paving would not be over \$1.50 a square yard; but would perhaps not amount to over \$1.10 a square yard.

Sanitation Discussed.

Mrs. Henry Laney, the Sanitary Inspector, appeared before the Aldermen last night for a conference in order to determine their attitude towards her work. She discussed the situation all over the town, and she painted a rather disagreeable picture. Two parties, she said, had fallen to put sewerage in their homes in the sewerage zone. Many others out of the sewerage zone had failed to screen their closets, and refused to do so. She wanted to know how to proceed.

The Aldermen were plainly worried. Although they had passed the ordinances, they did not feel like indicating parties for failure to comply with them. Finally, Alderman Williams arose and made the motion that Mrs. Laney be authorized to enforce the law to the limit, as they had made the laws and intended to have them respected. Alderman Henderson seconded his motion and it carried. So all parties who have not complied with the sanitary laws will be indicted.

Mayor Fowler stated that he was getting calls from all over the city to come and clean out ditches. As a successor to Mr. Allen English has not yet been secured, the Aldermen appointed Mr. Paul Griffith to look after the work temporarily at a salary of forty dollars per month.

After the appointment of Mr. Griffith, Alderman Williams stated that he thought the city was paying too much for sanitary inspectors. This matter was not discussed, but put off to the next meeting.

Reception at Central Church.

A reception will be given to all the members of Central Methodist church Wednesday, 12th, at the church. Hours for children under 16 years of age, will be from 6 to 7:30. Adults from 8 to 10 o'clock.

All Methodists of Monroe are invited to this reception. Everybody is asked to be present by 8:15 as a short program is being prepared to begin at that time, after which there will be a social hour. Every member of the Missionary society is asked to be present by 8 o'clock to help with this reception.—Woman's Missionary Society.